#### § 1263.104

connection with which it is requested. The General Counsel or designate may waive the requirement that a written summary be furnished where he/she deems it unnecessary. The election to waive the requirement of a written summary in no way constitutes a waiver of any other requirements set forth in this section.

### § 1263.104 Production, disclosure, or testimony prohibited unless approved.

If an employee or former employee receives a demand to produce or disclose official information, that employee may not disclose such materials or information or testify regarding same without the prior approval of the General Counsel or designate.

#### § 1263.105 Considerations in determining whether production or disclosure should be made.

The General Counsel or designate shall direct employees to honor all valid demands. In deciding whether a particular demand is valid, the General Counsel or designate may consider:

- (a) Whether such disclosure or appearance is appropriate under the rules of procedure governing the legal proceeding in which the demand arose.
- (b) Whether disclosure is appropriate under the relevant substantive law concerning privilege.
- (c) Whether disclosure might improperly reveal trade secrets, or commercial or financial information that is confidential or privileged.
- (d) Whether disclosure might reveal classified information.
- (e) Whether disclosure would violate a specific applicable constitutional provision, federal statute or regulation, or executive order.
- (f) Whether appearance of the requested employee would seriously implicate an interest of the Agency such as conservation of employee time for conducting official business, avoidance of expending appropriated monies for non-federal purposes, or avoidance of involving the agency in controversial issues not related to its mission.

## § 1263.106 Final decision of the General Counsel as to production, disclosure, or appearance.

After consideration of the factors enumerated in §1263.105 (a) through (f), the General Counsel or designate may authorize the testimony, disclosure, or production as demanded; limit the subject matter or extent of any testimony, disclosure, or production through written instruction to the employee; or deny permission for any testimony, disclosure, or production. Where appropriate, the General Counsel or designate may seek withdrawal of the demand by the authorizing party. Any decision of the General Counsel or designate shall be final and shall be communicated to the employee and the party causing the demand to be issued.

#### § 1263.107 Procedure to be followed when response to a demand is required before the General Counsel or designate has reached a final decision.

If a response to a demand is required before the General Counsel or designate can render a decision, the employee subpoenaed, or an agency attorney or other government attorney designated for that purpose, shall appear on behalf of the employee and shall furnish the authority which issued the demand a copy of these regulations, and inform the authority that the demand has been referred for the prompt consideration of the General Counsel, and shall respectfully request the authority to stay the demand until the General Counsel or designate has rendered a final decision.

### § 1263.108 Procedure in the event of an adverse ruling.

If the court or other authority which caused the demand to be issued declines to stay the effect of the demand pending a final decision by the General Counsel or designate; or if the General Counsel or designate directs that the employee may not comply with the demand, and a court or other authority rules that the demand must be complied with irrespective of that decision, the employee upon whom the demand has been made, or an agency or other

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governmental attorney, shall respectfully decline to comply with the demand and shall cite, "United States ex rel. Touhy v. Ragen, et al., 340 U.S. 462 (1951)."

## § 1263.109 Considerations in determining whether these procedures should be waived.

The General Counsel or designate may grant permission to deviate from the policy or procedure established in these regulations. Permission to deviate will be granted when the deviation will not interfere with matters of operational necessity and when:

- (a) It is necessary to prevent a miscarriage of justice; or
- (b) The deviation is in the best interests of NASA or the United States.

### §1263.110 Intention to provide guidance.

This part is intended to provide guidance for the internal operation of NASA and is not intended to, does not, and may not be relied upon to create any right of benefit—substantive or procedural—enforceable at law against the United States or NASA.

# PART 1264—IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAM FRAUD CIVIL PENALTIES ACT OF 1986

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AUTHORITY: 31 U.S.C. 3809, 42 U.S.C. 2473(c)(1).

SOURCE: 52 FR 39498, Oct. 22, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

#### § 1264.100 Basis and purpose.

- (a) Basis. This part implements the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986, Pub. L. 99-509, sections 6101-6104, 100 Stat. 1874 (October 21, 1986), to be codified at 31 U.S.C. 3801-3812. 31 U.S.C. 3809 of the statute requires each authority head to promulgate regulations necessary to implement the provisions of the statute.
- (b) *Purpose.* This part does the following:
- (1) Establishes administrative procedures for imposing civil penalties and assessments against persons who make, submit, or present, or cause to be made, submitted, or presented, false, fictitious, or fraudulent claims or written statements to authorities or to their agents; and
- (2) Specifies the hearing and appeal rights of persons subject to allegations